

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION  
OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20420

088B

SEP 20 1976

Mr. James C. Gaskin  
Hospital Director  
Veterans Administration Hospital  
Denver, Colorado 80220

Dear Mr. Gaskin:

Enclosed for inclusion in your bound set of title documents is a copy of a letter dated February 12, 1976, by which the Governor of Colorado accepts retrocession to concurrent jurisdiction on behalf of the State of Colorado over all the lands comprising your station.

This document is listed as Item 28., Pages 79 to 80, on the enclosed excerpt of the index to the bound title set on file in this office. Please place the document in your bound set in proper sequence and amend the index as indicated.

It will be appreciated if you will acknowledge receipt of the enclosed documents.

Very truly yours,

Encls:  
Ltr  
Excerpt

cc: 138/138F  
088B TF  
08CZ1(gin)  
1st End.

  
DONOVAN E. HOWER  
Director, Land Management Service

September 22, 1976

TO: Office of Construction (088B), VACO, Washington, D. C. 20420

Receipt of above acknowledged.

DONALD L. ZIEGENHORN  
Acting Hospital Director

LUCIA 9-17-76 088B



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION  
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20420



February 12, 1976

The Honorable  
Richard D. Lamm  
Governor of Colorado  
Executive Chambers  
Denver, Colorado 80203

Dear Governor Lamm:

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Public Law 93-82, 38 United States Code 5007, on behalf of the United States, I hereby retrocede and relinquish to the State of Colorado, such measure of legislative jurisdiction as is necessary to establish concurrent jurisdiction between the Federal Government and the State, over all lands comprising the Veterans Administration Hospital at Denver and the Veterans Administration Hospital at Grand Junction, Colorado.

Exclusive jurisdiction over these lands was accepted by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs in accordance with the provisions of section 355, Revised Statutes as amended, 40 United States Code 255, as follows:

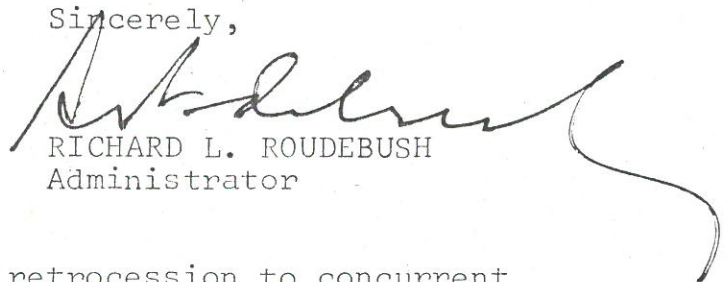
The Veterans Administration Hospital at Denver became exclusive Federal jurisdiction through a letter from the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to the Governor of Colorado dated May 24, 1948. Consent of the State was embodied in sections 1 and 2, page 589, Cession Laws of 1907 (C.R.S. 1973, 3-1-102 and 103).

The Veterans Administration Hospital at Grand Junction became exclusive Federal jurisdiction through a letter from the Administrator of Veterans Affairs dated March 15, 1951. Consent of the State was embodied in CSA, C. 168, sections 1 and 3 (C.R.S. 1973, 3-1-101 and 103).

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Retrocession to concurrent jurisdiction over said lands shall become effective upon your written acceptance, authority for which is found in the Constitution of Colorado, Article IV, Section 2. This letter has been prepared in duplicate original. It is requested that one original be returned duly executed for Veterans Administration records.

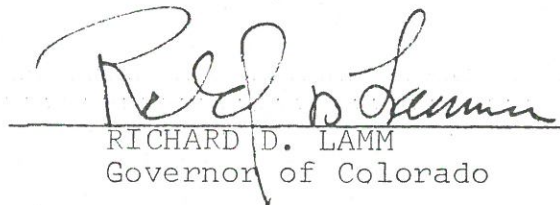
Sincerely,



RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH  
Administrator

The above stated retrocession to concurrent jurisdiction is accepted on behalf of the State of Colorado.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1976  
Date



RICHARD D. LAMM  
Governor of Colorado

(80)

## Federal Facilities Jurisdictional Status

Federal facilities vary in the degree of authority that Federal and state governments have in the enforcement of civil and criminal matters. It can vary from one or the other having complete authority in the enforcement of such matters to a sharing of jurisdictional authority. The document "Inventory Report on Jurisdictional Status of Federal Areas Within the States" provides a listing of Federal facilities and their jurisdictional status. Below are the codes used to indicate jurisdictional status in the referenced document.

Print this page for easy reference

### LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION OVER FEDERAL AREAS WITHIN THE STATES CODES USED IN TYPE OF JURISDICTION AND CITATION TO LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY COLUMNS

| CODE | TYPE OF LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION  | CITATION TO LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY   |
|------|---|---|
| 1    | <b><u>Exclusive Legislative Jurisdiction.</u></b> This term is applied when the Federal Government possesses, by whichever method acquired, all of the authority of the State, and in which the State concerned has not reserved to itself the right to exercise any of the authority concurrently with the United States except the right to serve civil or criminal process in the area for activities which occurred outside the area.   | For land areas reported under "Exclusive," "Concurrent," or "Partial" legislative jurisdiction, a general or specific State statute or Federal law (Statutes-at-Law) is cited.  |
| 2    | <b><u>Concurrent Legislative Jurisdiction.</u></b> This term is applied in those instances wherein in granting to the United States authority which would otherwise amount to exclusive legislative jurisdiction over an area, the State concerned has reserved to itself the right to exercise, concurrently with the United States, all of the same authority.  | <b><u>State Statute.</u></b><br>Citations to State laws are in terms of session statutes regardless of whether or not they have been codified. Each citation shows: (1) the year of enactment of the cited statute; (2) the page number of the volume of State laws; and (3) the chapter (or equivalent) number of the State law.   |
| 3    | <b><u>Partial Legislative Jurisdiction.</u></b> This term is applied in those instances wherein the Federal Government has been granted for exercise by it over an area in a State certain of the State's authority, but where the State concerned has reserved to itself the right to exercise, by itself or concurrently with the United States, other authority constituting more than-merely the right to serve civil or criminal process in the area (e.g., the right tax private property).   | <b><u>Federal Law (Statutes-At-Large)</u></b><br>Citations to Federal laws are shown in cases where legislative jurisdiction was obtained by reservation in the enabling act authorizing Statehood. These citations show volumes and page numbers of the Statutes at Large.   |
| 4    | <b><u>Proprietary Interest Only.</u></b> This term is applied to those instances wherein the Federal Government has acquired some right or title to an area in a State, but has not obtained any measure of the State's authority over the area. In applying this definition, recognition should be given to the fact that the United States, by virtue of its functions and authority under various provisions of the Constitution, has many powers and immunities not possessed by ordinary landholders with respect to areas in which it acquires an interest, and of the further fact that all its properties and functions are held or performed in a governmental rather than a proprietary capacity. | <b><u>Acceptance or Recordation Date.</u></b><br>This date represents the month, day, and year on which the Federal Government accepted legislative jurisdiction. This date is called for in the case of any acquisition after January 31, 1945, (Section 355, Revised Statutes U.S.) as well as acquisitions prior thereto where recordation or other affirmative act was required by the applicable State Statute.  |
| 5    | Unknown. Land will be reported under this category when there is no data or record to guide the reporting holding agency.<br><br><b>EXPLANATION,</b><br>The number (1 through 5) appearing in the Jurisdictional Code column indicates the legislative jurisdiction of the acreage listed on the same line in the Land columns. For example, a number 1 indicates exclusive jurisdiction by the Federal Government over the area shown in the Land columns on the same line.  | <b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOUND IN THE DETAILED LISTING</b><br>----<br>N (negligible) An "N" shown in the Land Area column indicates less than one tenth (0.1) of an acre.<br><br>R (reference) An "R" shown in the State Statute columns indicates that additional unpublished data is on file in the Central Office of GSA.<br><br>X An "X" shown in the Jurisdictional Code columns and/or the Federal Law columns indicates that the propriety of the code and/or the law cited is considered doubtful by the reporting agency.<br><br>These listings have been carefully prepared and checked, but perfection cannot be assured. Users are asked to call to the attention of the Office of Finance and Administration, General Services Administration, Washington 25, D.C., necessary corrections as well as suggestions for alteration in the content or format of the list. |



INVENTORY REPORT  
ON  
JURISDICTIONAL STATUS  
OF FEDERAL AREAS WITHIN  
THE STATES

As of June 30, 1962



Compiled by  
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY





Office of  
Chief Attorney

## VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

REGIONAL OFFICE  
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER  
DENVER, COLORADO

May 20, 1953

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO: 3039-2

TO: Manager  
VA Hospital  
Denver, Colorado

SUBJ: Jurisdiction - Title 40 U.S.C.A. 255

*313-52  
opinion of solicitor*

1. There was transmitted for incorporation in your management files a copy of our letter pertaining to the foregoing subject which was addressed the Office of the Solicitor under date of May 6, 1953. A carbon copy of the Solicitor's response bearing date of May 14, 1953, will be found enclosed.

2. No doubt copy of title records as is maintained at your station includes copies of the acceptance of jurisdiction proceedings as have been outlined by the Solicitor in copy of his letter of May 14th enclosed. We have, under even date, transmitted this same advice to the United States Attorney for the District of Colorado in order that appropriate steps may be taken with the view of securing a copy of acceptance of jurisdiction proceedings for the use of said office. We were concerned with the absence of a record on this notice of acceptance since your station might at any time require emergency services from the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Colorado and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

3. As you are aware, through acceptance of jurisdiction by the United States Government there is reserved to the State of Colorado only authority for service of civil and criminal processes on the reservation grounds. It follows that jurisdiction over any act committed on reservation grounds in the nature of trespass or crime would rest in peace officers of the United States Government rather than municipal peace officers. This last incorporated comment has specific reference to prior discussions pertaining to alleged threats of personal violence made on the reservation grounds by a beneficiary receiving outpatient treatment. In the event of a repetition of such occurrence, we would respectfully suggest that an appropriate report thereof be supplied for the use of the Office of the Chief Attorney in soliciting assistance from local peace officers of the United States Government.

*JHS*  
Encl.

Cy ltr 5-14-53

Cy ltr 5-20-53

*[Signature]*  
DEE H. BEER  
Chief Attorney

*[Signature]*  
An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, V, or H. If such file number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.